

EXTERMINATION.

The Modoc Massacre to be Speedily Avenged.

A MOVE ON THE ENEMY.

Proof that the Butchery was Preconcerted.

TWO LIEUTENANTS ATTACKED

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History of the Modocs, Their Depredations and Massacres.

MODOCOLGY.

Peace Policy Men in Washington Praising the Poor Indian.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

A Bloody Fight and Final End of the Modocs Promised.

CAMP IN THE LAVA BEDS, Via Yreka, Cal., April 12, 1873.

The massacre of yesterday was entirely preconcerted, as I find this morning that Lieutenants Boyle and Sherwood were induced to leave Colonel Mason's camp by the Indians waving a white flag and shouting that they wanted to talk.

LIEUTENANT SHERWOOD WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Boyle miraculously escaped without a scratch, but Lieutenant Sherwood fell wounded in two places. He was afterwards brought into camp on a stretcher by some of his own regiment who had been sent out on a skirmish line. The wounds are pronounced severe, but not dangerous.

CONDITION OF COMMISSIONER MEACHAM.

Mr. Meacham is still in a precarious condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FALSE ALARM AND BEAT TO ARMS.

All the troops in camp turned out under arms at two o'clock this morning, as firing commenced along the picket line; but the enemy finally dwindled down to two horses grazing, and we returned to our beds.

NEARLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the hurry of getting under arms Colonel Green narrowly escaped death, as an accidental pistol shot passed through the front of his forage cap, tearing away the cross sabre insignia.

AN IMMEDIATE MOVE ON THE ENEMY.

We move to-morrow into camp about twelve hundred yards from Captain Jack's cave, and active operations will immediately commence.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS.

Under Donald McKay, are expected at Colonel Mason's camp to-morrow.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL CANBY AND DR. THOMAS

left to-day under charge of Lieutenant Anderson.

An Account Via San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1873.

The following despatch has been received here:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MODOC EXPEDITION, LAVA BEDS, South Side Tule Lake, April 12, 1873.

There has been no important change. Meacham may recover, but his finger will have to be amputated.

THE ATTACK ON COLONEL MASON

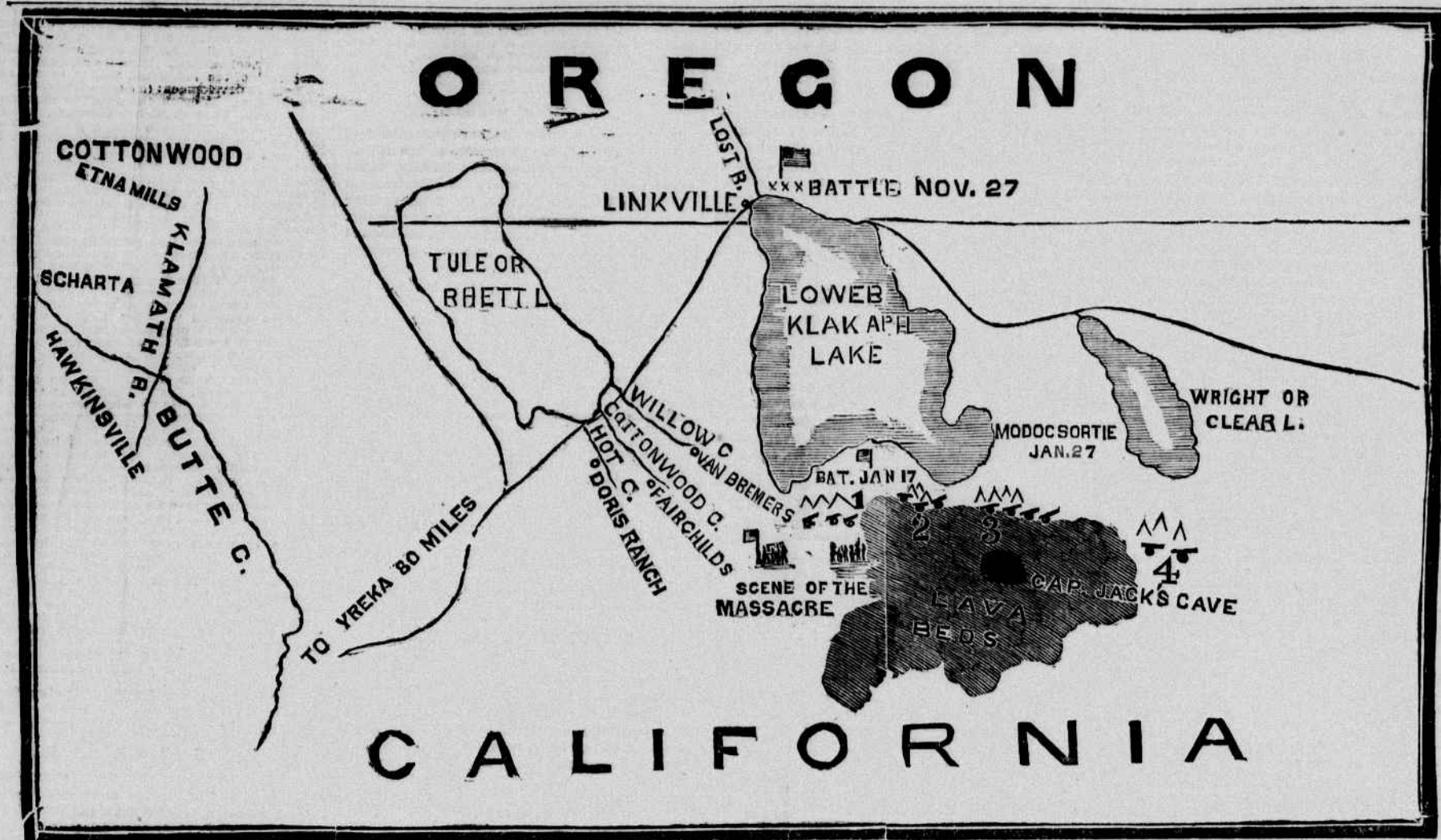
yesterday was the result of treachery. Lieutenant Sherwood, the officer of the day, saw a white flag outside the picket line and went to see what was wanted. Lieutenant Boyle accompanying him. They found an Indian boy who wanted them to come up in the rocks where he was, but they would not. Steamboat Frank arose from the rocks and called them to come, but they refused, when

THE INDIANS OPENED FIRE

on them. In the second volley Lieutenant Sherwood fell, shot through the thigh, the bullet breaking a bone close to the hip. He also received a shot in the arm, severing an artery. The troops turned out under Colonel Mason, Captain Began leading the skirmish

THE LAVA BEDS.

Scene of Hostilities in California--Position of the Modocs and Stations of the Troops.



REFERENCES.

1-General Canby's Headquarters.

2-Colonel Green's Camp.

3-Major Bernard's Camp.

4-Colonel Mason's Camp.

line. So rapid were their movements they rescued the officers 500 yards outside of the picket line. Boyle is unhurt, but

SHERWOOD IS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

It was a plot to capture the commanding officers of both posts as well as the Commissioners.

The plot to capture the commanding officers is evident. The Modocs sent for General Gillem, who could not go, and for Colonel Mason, who could not attend, and thus their lives were spared.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

How the Situation is Regarded in the Departments--General Schofield to Command the Troops in the Lava Beds--No Change to be Made in the General Indian Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

The Modoc massacre has been a general topic of discussion to-day among the whole governmental class. The loss of General Canby is universally lamented. General Sherman and his Adjutant General, Colonel Whipple, were early at the War Department, and, after the General had seen the President, Colonel Whipple telegraphed to General Schofield, commanding the Pacific Division, that there must be no more parleys with the Modocs, and that whatever measures of severity were dealt out to them by the forces in the field they would be sustained here. It is known that General Canby distrusted the sincerity of Captain Jack and his associates all along, and so informed General Sherman, who shared his opinion fully. There has never been concealment of the view at Army headquarters that the arrogance and insincerity of the Modocs, after their victory over the troops sent against them in the lava beds, made it both unwise and dangerous to continue or suspend negotiations, to change Commissioners, and to pass from one impossible proposal to the other, as the caprice or insolence of the savages dictated. Still, it was admitted that there was danger in resorting to extreme measures before every hope of peaceful arrangement was exhausted, as it was likely to cost many lives to capture the Indians in the lava beds and another check, or an escape of the Indians to ravage the settlements was to be feared.

Everything on the military side of the question was left to General Canby, who, in respect of judgment and ability, was universally accounted the first officer in the service. It is now intended, if the savages be not immediately suppressed, that General Schofield himself shall take the field; but the hope is strong that the troops now about the lava beds will have ended the Modoc question for ever by the time the Division Commander can reach the scene. At all events, whether the work be quick or tedious, Captain Jack and his band are to pay the penalty of extermination for their treachery, and nothing less will soothe the excited feelings of the army at what is regarded as the sacrifice of a beloved officer to the anti-military policy. So far as any expression can be got from authoritative quarters, the Modoc massacre is not expected to work any modification of the general Indian policy of the administration. This policy is flexible, looking to encouragement and reward for good behaviour and adequate punishment for bad conduct. If there be but one good Indian in a thousand it is intended that he shall be spared the fate of the contumacious, and upon grounds of expediency it is held to be unwise to abandon a policy of humanity and preservation for one of barbarity and extermination, when the enforced

ment of the latter, if not actually impossible, is practically so on the grounds of extreme difficulty and cost.

The Modocs are formally given over to the extreme penalty of treason, that is, extermination, and all who act like them will be abandoned. But there is to be no vicarious extension of their sentence to those who have not offended. By the officials of the Interior Department it is claimed that the whole action of that department has been in the interest of the settlements in the Modoc country, and that no strictures from either the settlers or the army can properly be made. The military has really had control of the situation since the failure of the earlier negotiations, and there has been no failure of confidence or co-operation between the Peace Commissioners sent by the Department and the military commanders. The Modocs, by their atrocious treachery, have put themselves outside the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau, which deals only with Indians when at peace, and whatever chastisement may now be inflicted upon them by the army, it will not concern the Interior Department. Secretary Delano is of the opinion that the reported effigy burners were, some of them, among the most clamorous for a peaceable settlement with the Modocs when it was feared that the latter would evade the military and take to the war path among the settlers.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SHERMAN RECEIVED THE NEWS.

The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also apprised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and the General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not a minute's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime.

IT IS NOW EVIDENT THAT

THE ACT WAS LONG PREMEDITATED,

and this fact adds to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused. The President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department.

VISITS OF CONDOLENCE AND INQUIRY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day, though the offices were not open to the public for official confirmation and for particulars of the painful story. Officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to, both at their homes and in the street, by anxious friends of the Modoc victims, to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than had been recounted.

THE MODOC TO BE RIGOROUSLY PUNISHED.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon the questions arising or likely to arise from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war; but as to the policy to be pursued it can be nothing less than already indicated in this despatch, namely—that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this government of the heartless race which has proved how thoroughly hard treatment is now deserved by them.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT ORDERED.

General Sherman has telegraphed to General Schofield instructions to move the entire force at once upon the Indians.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions to General Schofield are in the most positive terms, showing conclusively that the authorities are convinced an occasion has now arisen which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or hesitation in thoroughly eradicating the evil.

MR. MEACHAM'S FOREBODINGS.

Mr. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery, and when he left this city several weeks ago he said to a friend to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good by, my friend; you may never see me again. I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

WHAT SECRETARY DELANO SAYS.

The Secretary of the Interior was informed of the murders last night, when he immediately expressed views concerning the future treatment of the Modocs similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the Army and others. To-day Mr. Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman, and firmly concurs with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages.

INDIGNATION EXPRESSED ON ALL SIDES.

The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all the leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet here has alluded to the necessities which the outrages have precipitated, and it can be said that there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians. Even

OUTSIDE OF ARMY CIRCLES

General Canby was widely known and universally respected, and the acknowledged coolness, discretion and bravery, which were the reasons for placing him in control of the Indian policy in the Modoc country, have been to-day and to-night constant subjects of conversation and eulogy.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Telegrams from General Gillem and General Schofield to Army Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

The following is the despatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:—

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, April 12, 1873.

General W. T. SHERMAN, Washington:—The following report of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed Colonel Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

Copy of telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California, from the Modoc expedition:—

"General Canby, with the Peace Commissioners, went to meet the Indians, about one mile in front of the camp, at three minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. At half-past one P. M. the signal officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that General Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Mr. Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Mr. Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

ALVIN GILLEM,

"Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

"Dated at CAMP, south of Tule Lake, April 11.

OTHER OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at the army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Colonel Gillem of the tragedy.

SHERMAN TO THE ARMY.

The Massacre Announced to the Troops by the General in Chief—General Canby Eulogized.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

General Sherman has also prepared the following order, announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:—

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1873.

It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades. Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia, was on Friday last, April 11, shot dead by the chief, Jack, while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the government.

DIED AT THE POST OF DUTY.

That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends; yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled in knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well-known patience and forbearance, his entire self-abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his government, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to a last conference with the savage chiefs in supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside of his military lines, but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch

HIS ARMY HISTORY

would pass the limits of a general order; and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the Summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continually served thirty-eight years, passing through all the grades to major general of volunteers and brigadier general of the regular army. He served in early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his seniors, he remained in command and defended the country successfully against a formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Being afterwards transferred to the East, to a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of the West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to

capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the Southwest.

SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

he has repeatedly been chosen for special command, by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive and his chivalrous devotion to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by a long and laborious career, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last Winter, and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his government with alacrity and has labored with a patience that deserved better success; but, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requiem to the furthest corners of the civilized world. Though dead the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for the personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen. General Canby leaves to his country a heart-broken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid to his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of General SHERMAN.

W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant General.

MODOCOLGY.

Christian Statesmen and Peace Policy Indian Apologists in Council—The Modoc Massacre a Natural Result.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

A meeting held at the Congregational Church to-night, for the purpose of upholding the Indian policy of President Grant, derived unpromised interest and importance from the news received last night from the Modocs, no such intelligence being expected when the meeting was arranged and advertised, several days ago. A fair sized and intelligent audience was in attendance, and the strictest attention was paid to those parts of the addresses that promised any information or opinions upon the tragedy in the lava beds. General Howard was the first speaker, beginning with the relations and experience of the whites and reds towards each other, as he saw them in Florida in his early life; following with his experience in Arizona and New Mexico last year, and ending with his opinion that the remaining Indians are only to be saved from the borderers and from themselves by extending to them, as fully as now to whites and blacks, the equal protection and punishment of the federal laws.

A FAIR TRIAL ASKED FOR THE CHRISTIAN POLICY.

Mr. Smith, late agent in Minnesota and now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, spoke next and strongly for a fair trial of the present Christian policy, arguing that the Indian has heretofore been treated with cruelty and injustice by government and people alike; that the agents and employes sent among them have never until now been representatives of benevolence or Christianity, and that never till now have the promises sanctified by treaty been kept, or the money voted by Congress applied honestly to their benefit. Commissioner Smith gave a glowing picture of the Indians on his own agency, reclaimed in a short time by truth and justice from the war to the cow path, and raising the hatch on a comfortable cottage in lieu of lifting the hair of the settler. He gave a brief statement of the cause of the Modoc troubles, the band being removed from a genial, fruitful country to a bleak and barren mountain reservation, and the pittance of \$17,000 promised them discoverable only by the vouchers filed in the Treasury Department to show the pretended manner of its disbursement.

BLACK ON RED, WHITE THE PLAYER.

Frederick Douglass followed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, setting forth his two predecessors' arguments much more eloquently and effectively, and making a point against the Florida war by attributing it to the determination of the Georgia slave owners to break up, at any sacrifice of blood, treasure and humanity, the refuge and safe asylum which the negro slave found with the savage Seminole when fleeing from his Christian master.

The climax of the several arguments seemed to be that the Modoc massacre was the natural "outcome of the governing policy and prevailing treatment of the Indian from the settlement of the colonies to the present time, and that, in giving up Captain Jack and his band to the popular vengeance, as they are willing to do, the Christian people of the country have the right to insist that the cry for blood shall not be permitted to follow those who are now unoffending, and whom the President, General Howard and the Peace Commissioners are endeavoring to put to a better use than setting them up as targets for the soldier and the settler.

There was a quiet murmur of regret going round at the absence of those doused glimmers of the Senate house, Brothers Harlan and Pomeroy.

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.